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OCTOBER CIRCULATION.
Daily.
The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed daily during the month of October was as follows:

October 1.....	40,127	October 17.....	40,127
October 2.....	40,127	October 18.....	40,127
October 3.....	40,127	October 19.....	40,127
October 4.....	40,127	October 20.....	40,127
October 5.....	40,127	October 21.....	40,127
October 6.....	40,127	October 22.....	40,127
October 7.....	40,127	October 23.....	40,127
October 8.....	40,127	October 24.....	40,127
October 9.....	40,127	October 25.....	40,127
October 10.....	40,127	October 26.....	40,127
October 11.....	40,127	October 27.....	40,127
October 12.....	40,127	October 28.....	40,127
October 13.....	40,127	October 29.....	40,127
October 14.....	40,127	October 30.....	40,127
October 15.....	40,127	October 31.....	40,127
October 16.....	40,127		

Total for the month.....1,212,902
Daily average for the month.....40,127

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of October was 84,131, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 25, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for October to have been 3,365.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of October was as follows:

October 1.....	40,127	October 17.....	40,127
October 2.....	40,127	October 18.....	40,127
October 3.....	40,127	October 19.....	40,127
October 4.....	40,127	October 20.....	40,127
October 5.....	40,127	October 21.....	40,127
October 6.....	40,127	October 22.....	40,127
October 7.....	40,127	October 23.....	40,127
October 8.....	40,127	October 24.....	40,127
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In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

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AMERICAN DOLLARS IN BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Politics is pretty much the same sort of an institution the world over. In England at present the conservatives, driven into a corner and facing defeat, have adopted much the same sort of tactics that a political party or faction in the United States would adopt under the same circumstances. They are trying to dodge the main issue—the reform of the house of lords—by raising other issues to blind the electorate.

The latest cry of the conservatives, is "American Dollar Dictation." They charge that the Irish nationalists have raised a campaign fund of \$250,000 in America to use in their own campaign and in the campaign of the liberals to retain control of the house of commons.

Just why the aristocracy of England should be horrified at the influx of a paltry quarter of a million of American dollars is somewhat difficult for us on this side to understand. Such resentment comes in singularly bad grace from a nation whose nobility, in the past quarter of a century, has been glad to rehabilitate itself with \$50,000,000 in the shape of dowries from American fathers-in-law. The aristocratic landowners have shown no shame in accepting \$80,000,000 in the last twenty years in the shape of rents from Irish tenants, who have received that amount from relatives in the United States and have thereby been able to meet the demands of their exacting landlords.

If the liberals are alive to their opportunities—and there is every evidence that they are—they will turn the issue of "American Dollar Dictation" into a boomerang that will inflict much more damage on the conservatives than on the liberals and Irish nationalists.

NORRIS TO FIGHT FOR COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES.

Representative Norris of Nebraska, who was one of the leaders in the insurgent movement in the House in the special session on the tariff and in the last session of Congress, has given out an interview in which he defines his position on the House rules and on other issues. He is as emphatic for a committee on committees as ever.

Judge Norris declares that this question should be brought up at the first opportunity, and he intends to bring it before the House whenever he sees an opening.

This is the position being assumed by the Republican progressives of the House generally. It is clear that the insurgents go about the move-

ment for a committee on committees in the determined way they have sought other reforms, the Speaker will be deprived of his authority and some other system of selecting committees will be established.

Yet in the face of this, the Democratic leaders in the House are, with certain noteworthy exceptions, trying to sidestep this question. Why they should lag behind and permit the insurgents to get the credit for reforming the method of committee selection is not easy to see, unless it be true, as freely alleged, that Champ Clark has tied himself up with promises of committee places and now wants to deliver the goods.

Mr. Clark and his lieutenants might as well get on the band wagon. At present there are a few front seats left, but they will not long be vacant. Harmony dinners won't count for much in the 1912 election, but it will be a good asset for the Democrats if they are able to say that they took the initiative in effecting real liberalization of the rules of the House.

ANNUAL SESSION OF HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

The second annual session of the House of Governors, which began at Frankfort, Ky., today, and continues four days longer in Louisville, will be attended not only by the incumbent chief executives of various States but by the governors-elect, several of whom have been very much in the public eye. Among them will be John A. Dix and Woodrow Wilson.

The plans and purposes of these annual conferences have been warmly commended. Thoughtful men have seen in them a solution of many of the vexatious questions incident to the limited and conflicting spheres of State and Federal Government. Uniform laws, agreed upon by the House of Governors and urged upon the Legislatures of the respective States, would in many instances cut the ground from under those who have contended for greater centralization.

The program of the conference presents many subjects of special interest. On Wednesday "The Governor: His Power and Responsibilities," will be the principal topic. Conservation of natural resources within the State will open up a broad field on Thursday. The income tax, direct primaries, and the work of the conference for the coming year will be taken up on Friday, while on the next and closing day of the session the election of Senators by the people and the corrupt practices act will be considered. Special interest attaches to what Woodrow Wilson will have to say of "The Possibilities of the Governors' Conference," and John A. Dix's treatment of "Conservation Within the State."

The indications are that interest in the daily session will be kept throughout the whole country.

KAISER WILHELM AND DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.

Kaiser Wilhelm has been getting into fresh trouble over his assertion of a continued belief in the divine right of kings. It is not the first time he has stirred up the feelings of his subjects on this question. Following an indiscreet outbreak two years ago, however, the Kaiser approved a statement given out by the chancellor in the reichstag in which the wish was expressed that greater reserve be displayed in the future in making such utterances.

But apparently forgetting about this, the Kaiser made a speech recently at a provincial dinner at Koenigsberg in which he startled everybody by his declarations on divine right and his insistence that it was by the will of God the Hohenzollerns had been set to rule over Germany.

It is not a particularly healthy time for the assertion of the doctrine of divine right. America is not the only country in which there is insurgency. A king has just been chased from his throne, never to return, in Portugal. In Spain, there have been such symptoms of revolutionary tendencies as to alarm royalty. Even in England, where the rule of the monarch rests but lightly, there were angry mutterings the other day when it was represented that King George had determined to side with the lords against the people.

The outburst of the Kaiser was followed up by bitter speeches in the German reichstag, railing at the notion of divine right and baiting of the Emperor in terms that would be deemed extraordinary if heard in our own Congress with reference to a President. Herr Ledebour, a gifted socialist, declared that instead of the ancestors of the Kaiser getting the throne by divine

right, the Elector of Brandenburg obtained the Prussian crown from the Roman Emperor "through begging and whining, and all by means of intrigue at the court of Vienna."

And in the debate, the Kaiser was warned he must put aside his personal opinion "or the monarchical system will be eliminated."

The civilized world over, the movement is in the direction of real rule by the people. It is against the divine right of kings in Germany and against the divine right of special privilege in many other countries.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF THE CRIPPEN TRIAL.

The same expedition and absence of sensationalism that marked the trial of Dr. Crippen for the murder of his wife characterized the infliction of the death penalty. Notwithstanding the case has interested the people of England more than any crime committed in many years, the courts have disposed of it in as businesslike way, with as little fuss and feathers as would have marked many trials in the police courts here.

The precision, the celerity, the common-sense way in which the English courts have handled the case have produced decided impression, at least on laymen, in this country and have left something more than an impression that our courts can eliminate a great deal of the delay, the notoriety, the expense, and the many other objectionable features that are now the invariable accompaniments of any trial which happens to stir up public interest to an unusual degree.

If those census figures keep on adding new Congressional districts, the Republican party may regret that its wise policies have produced the wonderful expansion of the last quarter century.

In view of the fact that the chance of official denial is slight, the London Times was reasonably safe in publishing that Crippen confession.

The most notable feature of the banquet of Mayflower delegates was that they could all get into one comparatively small room.

Senator Warren would be justified in suspecting that the third degree committee proposed to live up to its name.

Carrie Nation is said to be somewhat discouraged at America's new cigarette record.

The people of England at least have a chance to do their reform shopping early.

No man in public life can boast a richer assortment of views than Dr. Wiley.

It's a cinch the sparks will fly when the Government gets after the Electric Light Trust.

Mr. Wickersham's performances are in strange contrast to the advance notices.

Quite a lot of people in Mexico show an inclination to scratch the mailed fist.

Twenty-two shopping days to Christmas.

EXPLOSIVES PRESENT IN THE HUMAN FRAME

Four Inflammable Substances Contained in the Body.

Rather odd it seems to know that the human body contains no fewer than four substances which are so inflammable that, in a pure state, they will "go off" by spontaneous combustion.

For instance, there is phosphorus, says the Technical World Magazine. The body of a person weighing 150 pounds contains twenty-two ounces of this substance, which, as everybody knows, readily takes fire of its own accord, if exposed to the air. It is combined with lime to make the bones, taking the form of phosphate of lime.

The body of a human being weighing 120 pounds contains one and a half ounces of sodium and two and a half ounces of potassium. The first of these, a substance of silvery whiteness, is so readily and fiercely combustible that it has to be kept tightly corked in bottles to prevent it from igniting of its own accord.

Sodium will take fire if thrown into water, and so likewise will potassium—the latter with great violence, and finally exploding and sending a shower of sparks into the air.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Entertainment for the blind, Public Library, 2 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce night at Elks' Hall, 7:15 p. m.
Southeast Washington Citizens' Association, 24 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Amusements.
National—"The Arcadians," 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—"Allas Jimmy Valentine," 8:20 p. m.
Columbia—"He Fell in Love with His Wife," 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"The Montana Limited," 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.
Chase's-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Continents vaudeville, beginning 1 p. m.
Avenue Grand-Vaudeville, 3:15 and 7:15 p. m.
Lyceum—"Tiger Lilies," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety-Harry Hastings' show, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Majestic-D'Amon, mind reader.
Arcad-Skating and dancing, afternoon and evening.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

SARGENT'S CRITICS DEFEND FAIR SEX

Declare Women More Alluring Than Ever, and Not Mannish.

Artist's Ideal and College Girl Type

Miss Reba Dale, pronounced by Henry Hut, artist, to be the most beautiful woman he ever saw:

Neck.....	12 inches
Shoulders.....	38
Chest.....	35
Bust.....	36 1/2
Waist.....	24 1/2
Hips.....	36 3/4
Upper arm.....	12
Wrist.....	6 1/2
Ankle.....	8
Calf.....	14
Thigh.....	21
Average Barnard College Girl.....	
Weight.....	128-67 pounds
Height.....	5 ft. 5-8 inches
Shoe.....	Size 5 1/2
Shoulders.....	16 inches
Glove.....	Size 6
Waist.....	23 inches
Hips.....	39 inches

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The American woman, most falling than ever, is not mannish.

That was the verdict given by experts in womanly beauty in discussing the assertion by Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent, director of the Harvard and Sargent gymnasium at Cambridge, that women have grown more like the robust male, Dr. Sargent brought down upon himself a storm of protest and criticism.

In saying that woman has lost the exquisite charm of femininity, and that, with big feet, more rotund waist, broader shoulders and thicker neck, she has come to look more like the robust male, Dr. Sargent brought down upon himself a storm of protest and criticism.

Woman may have changed—many of those who talked of Dr. Sargent's dictum admitted that she has—but whatever difference there is, all insisted, makes her merely stronger physically and none the less fascinating.

The American woman of today, taking the verdict expressed upon Dr. Sargent's criticism, is different from the type of twenty years ago only because she takes more exercise and vastly improves her health. She has a more natural shape upon her neck, the rounded lines of her figure are natural.

While the woman of twenty years ago resorted to artifices of tight lacing to make her form the more thin, today she has discarded all that and breathes freely. She is more cheerful, more beautiful for the more mode of living.

Dr. Sargent probably felt the cyclone of disapproval that was voiced upon his criticism, for he tried, when pressed for more details, to wriggle out. He meant, he said, that woman was merely becoming "more normal," and that by saying she is tending toward man's physical idea, he intended no reflection upon the gentler sex.

He meant, he explained, that woman is getting to be healthier and that in doing so she has approached man's status in physical perfection.

But he persisted that woman has lost her former curves of feminine beauty.

INSANES' TRUSTEES MAKING REPORTS

Recent Order of Supreme Court Regarding Estates Promptly Obeyed.

Following the recent order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia directing all trustees and committees in charge of the estates of lunatics to submit an annual report to the court, the Board of Charities has submitted to the office of the Corporation Counsel a number of cases for adjudication and settlement.

In some instances, according to George S. Wilson, secretary to the board, no accounting has been rendered for eight or ten years. The new order directs that all committees and trustees which have not submitted a report within the last twelve months shall do so immediately, and that annual reports shall be made thereafter.

ELECTRICAL COMBINE THE NEXT TO BE SUED

Department of Justice Will Begin Action for Dissolution of Alleged Trust.

Suit against what is termed the Electrical trust, ranked in importance with the alleged trusts in oil, sugar, and tobacco, will be filed against the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse, and other companies for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The suit which follows an investigation conducted by the Department of Justice for two years will have the reputation of the reported trust as its purpose.

BALDWIN BUILDING DEDICATED TODAY

The new Baldwin building at the Junior Republic will be dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, many Washington people, especially the officers of the National Junior Republic Association, being present.

LAWMAKERS CANVASSING THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD

Leading Republican Politicians Now Here Going Over the Ground for Candidate Who Could Run Well If Mr. Taft Should Not Seek Another Term.

Leading politicians in the Republican party since the election have been casting the ground over with great care to discover where they can find a Presidential candidate in case President Taft should not desire to run.

The result is that among prominent Republicans who are gathering in Washington for the Congress session there is a surprising amount of talk just now on the question of who is available for the Presidential nomination in 1912. And the qualifications as Presidential nominees of various men are being gone over. Former Vice President Fairbanks, of Indiana, is one of the men talked of. Secretary of State Knox is another. Both of these men, it will be recalled, were candidates in 1908.

Such consideration of other men as to whether they are available is not unfriendly to President Taft. It proceeds on the theory that President Taft may conclude he prefers not to run, and in that event it will be a big question as to where to find a man on whom the party can unite.

A good many of the leaders who are reaching Washington are impatient to have steps taken toward Republican organization. They think the Republican party is going to have to fight it in 1912, and they want to begin now. They want to see an aggressive policy pursued politically, and think no time should be lost. They hope President Taft will take hold of the situation, pass the word along the line as to what he wants done, and will himself take off his coat and get into the same of big politics to the extent of doing everything possible to rehabilitate the Republican forces.

Pretty soon now there will be im-

portant conferences held on the question of reorganization and rehabilitation and then no doubt it will be clear what President Taft's views are about 1912. The President lets it be known he wants another term and that he wants everybody to get busy and put the G. O. P. ship in trim for the struggle of 1912, there is not much doubt what will follow. The work of getting Taft delegations will be undertaken vigorously, and no doubt enough support will be rounded up in Eastern and Southern States and in the Rocky mountain country for the President to make the situation difficult for any competitors.

This is on the supposition that Theodore Roosevelt is not going to be a candidate.

But if Mr. Taft should get out of it for any reason, the regulars are not going to lie down quietly and let the nomination go to one of the insurgents or progressives. At least, they are not talking that way now. They will try hard to groom some one of their own number. They do not see anybody in sight just now whom they regard as really available but Mr. Taft. They say he is logically the man to nominate to succeed himself and they hope he will get into the field, not merely in a passive way, but in the most vigorous fashion and take the lead in some movement to put the Republican party in good shape.

One of the suggestions which is being made is that a meeting of the Republican national committee be called for the purpose of talking over plans to rehabilitate the party. Thus far there has been no open move in that direction. But there is likely to be a good deal of discussion of it in the next few weeks.

Hard Outlook for Taft.

Without doubt Colonel Hepburn's view is shared by many high protectionists in Congress. It may be expected that despite the fact President Taft is favorable to revision of one schedule at a time he will have hard work to win the standpatters in Congress over to this notion. They have too long seen the advantage of long-rolling to be willing to give up the old system of trading tariff favors.

In the House, under the new rule that makes it easier to force a bill out of committee, it is not going to be possible probably for the Ways and Means Committee to bottle up popgun bills, so such bills are likely to get to the floor and be voted on. Probably some of them will pass, as, for instance, a bill to revise the wool schedule. But even such bills go to the Senate and get into the Finance Committee they will be much more apt to stay there and thus piecemeal revision be blocked, unless a combination of Democrats and insurgents could force the discharge of the committee from consideration of the measures that might be referred.

OPPOSES SCHEDULE REVISION OF TARIFF

"We shall oppose any kind of tariff revision at this session," said Wilbur F. Wakeman, of New York, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, today. "That is, unless they want to raise rates. The duty on some things is not high enough. If they want to abolish the tariff concessions given to the Philippines and Cuba we will give them our hearty support."

Secretary Wakeman has been mingling for two days with the statesmen preparing to fight any movement for revision. As to the outlook, he said:

"I do not believe that any radical recommendations will be made at the beginning of the session. It is quite possible that a special message may be sent to Congress a month later, if by that time the tariff board has made a report that will stand the plugging of the opposition. Whether any recommendation for the reduction of any duty would receive favorable action, I do not know."

"If we are to have a Democratic tariff let us get the simplest thing from the House in the next Congress. One cause of trouble in case an attempt is made to revise the tariff by schedules will be found in the fact that so many schedules are interwoven. Take chemicals, for instance, the finished products of which are used in connection with the articles mentioned in nearly every other schedule in the tariff."

"Revision by schedules has never been done successfully. It is a process that involves the dovetailing of schedules, and the tariff board is not doing it. It would be unfair even if based on research, Utopian, and the work of the tariff board is to be Utopian—they are going to do things as the Great Power would do them."

Wakeman is openly opposing Taft's suggestion for gradual revision and his activity here is taken to indicate that the "protected interests" are preparing for a fierce fight.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYE WILL RECEIVE MEDAL

John Fitzgerald, formerly a private in the Marine Corps, but now an employee of the New York customs house, is to be the recipient of a medal of honor and gratuity of \$100 for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Spanish War. Obtaining this honor for Fitzgerald will be numbered among the last official acts of Major General George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, who will retire tomorrow. Fitzgerald is said to have stood under fire of the Spaniards and sent a signal to the Spanish boat Dolphin.

HIGH TARIFF MEN PLAN BIG BATTLE

Will Not Tolerate Revision on Schedule by Schedule Lines.

SAYS IT WOULD BE END OF PROTECTION

Former Representative Hepburn Outlines Position and Wishes of Standpatters.

Revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, is going to meet the strongest opposition from the high tariff men in Congress. Whenever anything of this sort is attempted, there will be a bitter fight against it by the high tariff elements in both houses, and it is probable they will present a united front against it.

Already talk is heard about Washington that the "popgun" tariff bill is to be encouraged, and is to be headed off entirely if possible. This talk proceeds from high protectionist quarters.

Whether an attempt is made to bring up revision of one or more schedules at the short session of Congress, whether tariff revision goes over until the Democrats control the House, it is clear now that the efforts of the Republican leaders at both ends of the Capitol who have hitherto dominated the Ways and Means and Finance committees will be forward, first, to prevent any revision, but if that fails, the system must be undertaken, to have it general revision instead of revision of one schedule at a time.

Hepburn Sounds Alarm.

Former Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, who is in Washington to remain through the winter, and who is as vigorous as ever in his views on protection, and as announced a high tariff man as ever, talking about the plan of revising the tariff, schedule by schedule, said:

"Revision schedule by schedule means the death of the protective tariff." Colonel Hepburn said that the general policy of the Republicans in Congress had been to oppose the tariff bill, and to insist when the tariff was taken up that the whole subject be considered. The reason for this was that when all schedules were considered, while those interested in a given schedule might not get all they wanted, they were sure to get something.

Under the system of piecemeal revision, when it came to a vote on the floor, nobody would vote to uphold the system except the members particularly concerned in them.

Thus if the wool schedule were to be taken up by itself, Colonel Hepburn thought, and a vote had on it on the floor of the House, nobody out of the members from the sheep-raising country would dare vote to uphold it. So it would go with one schedule after another and the protective system would, as Colonel Hepburn sees it, be ruined.

Without doubt Colonel Hepburn's view is shared by many high protectionists in Congress. It may be expected that despite the fact President Taft is favorable to revision of one schedule at a time he will have hard work to win the standpatters in Congress over to this notion. They have too long seen the advantage of long-rolling to be willing to give up the old system of trading tariff favors.

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